[THURSDAY, *December* 14, 1769. THE [NUMB. 1406.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 13th of Nov. 1769.
Flour at 18*ſ.* 6*d* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's *Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H. M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	25	11	after 7 25	before 5	Laſt Qu. next Tueſday 9 Morn.
FRIDAY	26	12	7 26	5	
SATURDAY	27	1	7 26	5	
SUNDAY	28	2	7 26	5	
MONDAY	29	2	7 27	5	
TUESDAY	30	3	7 27	5	
WEDNESDAY	☾	3	7 27	5	

Days 9 Hours 10 Minutes the 14th.

To the Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Colony of NEW-YORK.

The PETITION of the Subſcribers, being Freeholders of the MANOR of LIVINGSTON,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioners have ever guided themſelves by the ſtricteſt Rules of Law, in the Choice of their Repreſentatives, conducted themſelves in the moſt orderly Manner in their Elections, and taken the greateſt Care to chooſe Men, whoſe Abilities and Integrity were unqueſtionable.

Yet your Petitioners, without being guilty of any Crime deſerving ſo ſevere a Puniſhment, have by the Reſolutions of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, been deprived of a Repreſentation during a great Part of laſt, and all the preſent Seſſions; which they conſider as a very ſingular Hardſhip in theſe Times of Difficulty and Danger.

That your Petitioners, becauſe they have but few Freeholders reſident within the Bounds of the Manor, who are well ſkilled in the Knowledge of the Conſtitution and Laws of their Country, willing to ſerve them, have generally choſen Non-Reſidents, conceiving that they by that Means would be better repreſented, and the publick Intereſt more effectually ſerved.

That they conceived a Non-Reſident could not be refuſed, they having offered ſuch weighty Reaſons in their Petition on that Occaſion, as they imagined unanſwerable.

But to their great Grief and Surpriſe, the Member they returned was expelled; and before it was poſſible to return another in his Room, the Manor conſequently remaining unrepreſented, a Vote paſſed, diſqualifying the Man they propoſed to chooſe.

That your Petitioners were afterwards informed, that a Law paſſed, depriving them of the great Privilege of chooſing a Non-Reſident for fourteen Years; on which your Petitioners, ever obedient to the Laws, even where they do not ſee the Expediency of them, choſe a Repreſentative that is a Reſident: but unfortunately find, that he alſo is excluded, conformable as it is ſaid, to a Vote paſſed ſo ſhortly before the Court of Election was held, that it was impoſſible the printed Votes ſhould reach them.

Your Petitioners however humbly conceive, that had the ſaid Vote been ſent to them by a ſpecial Order of the Houſe, they were not obliged to regard it as a Law; eſpecially ſince an Act of the whole Legiſlature afterwards paſſed, defining the Qualification of Members of the Houſe, in which nothing is enacted, diſqualifying a Judge.

That your Petitioners humbly conceive, if they are obliged to obey each of the Branches of the Legiſlature ſeverally, they muſt be at a Loſs to know to which of them they are to yield Obedience, in Caſe they ſhould be contradictory. And under theſe unhappy Circumſtances they are at preſent; for they have received the King's Writ, commanding them to chooſe a Freeholder qualified according to the Laws therein mentioned: And we are told, that a Vote has paſſed the Houſe, requiring a different Qualification, to wit, That he be not a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, That the Repreſentative they have re-choſen, may be received: For if the Qualifications of a Repreſentative are to be defined by Votes of the Houſe, they may require one Day one Qualification, and another the next, as certain Members happen to be preſent or abſent. And by theſe Means ſome Places may be altogether deprived of a Repreſentation.

Your Petitioners have no other Idea of Engliſh Liberty but the being governed by the known Laws of the Country, and not by the Will of any Man or Set of Men, or by the Votes, Ordinances, or Proclamations of any Branch of the Legiſlature: And this moſt ineſtimable Inheritance they are reſolved to maintain by every lawful Means which the Providence of God ſhall put in their Power. And this therefore they humbly pray, that the Honourable Houſe, who are the natural Guardians to the Liberties of the People, will protect and defend.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray.

N. B. The above petition was ſigned by fifty ſeven Freeholders, which were all that were at the Election; tho' the Manor of Livingſton contains near four hundred.

By Capt. Watt, who is arrived at Boſton from Briſtol, after a paſſage of ſix weeks, and the Sloop Wallworth, Capt. M^c Cauſland, who arrived here laſt Wedneſday, in ſeven weeks from Liverpool, we have the following articles of intelligence, viz.

WARSAW, *Sept.* 20.

A COURIER who arrived yeſterday from Kaminieck, brought advice of two actions between the Turks and Ruſſians, the firſt of which happened in the night between the ſecond and third inſt. A body of 8000 Ottoman troops compoſed of Janiſſaries and regular cavalry, paſſed the Neiſter, over againſt Chocxim, in order to attack the Ruſſians, who were encamped in ſeparate bodies near the river; but Gen. Repnin attacked them vigorouſly with four regiments, and obliged them to return in great diſorder. The loſs of the Turks is repreſented to be about 4000 men killed, wounded and drowned.

The ſecond action, which was much more ſharp and important than the firſt, happened the 9th inſt. The Turks being diſpoſed to return to the charge, paſſed the Neiſter over three bridges with a conſiderable force.—— Prince Gallitzin attacked them at ſeven in the morning, but, contrary to their uſual cuſtom, they made ſuch an obſtinate reſiſtance, that the engagement laſted till towards noon, when they ſuddenly retired in great confuſion. It is computed, from their firſt appearance, that their loſs amounts to above 7000 killed, beſides the wounded, and thoſe who were loſt in the river. That army conſiſted of at leaſt 60,000 men. In the firſt engagement the Ruſſians took from their enemies 15 pair of colours, and in the ſecond, a great number of cannon, and ſeveral horſe tails. The number of priſoners is not yet known. A courier is ſent with this news to Vienna, and another to Berlin. The news of theſe two engagements will throw the Confederates into great conſternation.

The victory gained by the Ruſſians over the Turks, the 9th inſt. is confirmed, Prince Gallitzin, who commanded the former, has written to Prince Wolkonſki, that the Turks commanded by the Grand Vizir, paſſed the Neiſter, with great diſpatch, that the cavalry attacked the Ruſſians with great vigour, but were repulſed, leaving 6000 killed in the field of battle, and that a conſiderable number were drowned repaſſing the river. This action is probably the laſt of the preſent campaign, as the Turks, on account of the devaſtation of Moldavia, will retire towards the Danube; eſpecially as the ſeaſon is too far advanced for future operations. The ſame reaſons, particularly the firſt, will alſo prevent the Ruſſians from croſſing the Neiſter again.

Vienna, Sept. 20. Orders are given to fill the magazines, and to make the neceſſary proviſions for ſupplying an army of 80,000 men.

Warſaw, Sept. 27. A courier diſpatched from Kaminieck on the 20th inſtant, has brought the following important advices. On the 17th inſtant, very early in the morning, a body of 12,000 Turks, 8000 of which were Janiſſaries, and 4000 horſe, paſſed the Nieſter, over a bridge which was covered by a battery of cannon. About noon the water in that river roſe ſo high that it broke down the bridge. Prince Gallitzin being informed of this, attacked the enemy with ſo much ſucceſs that only ſome hundreds of the Turks ſaved themſelves by ſwimming on ſhore, the reſt being killed or taken priſoners. The Ruſſian troops took upon this occaſion 151 pair of colours and horſes tails, and two Generals ſtaffs; and ſoon after they took a battery belonging to the enemy of 64 cannon, and 14 mortars. The loſs of the Ruſſians was but 135 killed, and 600 wounded. As ſoon as the Ottoman army, which was on the other ſide of the Nieſter, heard of the total defeat of the body of 12,000 men, the Turks expreſſed by loud cries their diſcontent againſt the Grand Vizir, and indignation againſt the Confederates; then they abandoned the fortreſs of Chocxim, and made a precipitate retreat towards Bender. In the mean time the Ruſſian army paſſed the river in purſuit of the enemy, and General Prince Gallitzin immediately took poſſeſſion of Chocxim, where he found 143 pieces of large cannon, and a quantity of balls, bombs, and other ammunition, together with ſome hundreds of Turkiſh women. The number of priſoners which the Ruſſian troops had taken on the other ſide of Nieſter, at the departure of the courier, amounted to about 6000 men, among whom were ſeveral Baſhaws. A report likewiſe prevailed in Kaminieck, that Count Potocki and ſome other Confederates were cut to pieces by the Turks.

All this news may be depended upon, as the Ruſſian Ambaſſador Prince Wolkonſki has already received letters dated from the fortreſs of Chocxim. Next Thurſday is appointed as a day of thankſgiving for the repeated victories over the enemy.

LONDON,

Oct. 5. *We can aſſure the public from reſpectable authority, that there is not the moſt diſtant probability of Great-Britain or France being involved in the war between the Ruſſians and Turks, and that a peremptory refuſal has been given on the part of our court to the propoſal made by the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, of an offenſive and defenſive treaty of alliance between Great-Britain and Ruſſia.*

We alſo learn, from the ſame authority, that Great-Britain and France, being mutually deſirous to preſerve the peace of Europe, have offered their good offices as mediators between the belligerant powers, and that ſome ſteps are already taken towards the effect.

It is very extraordinary, that in the county of Middleſex, the Miniſtry could not procure more than 296 freeholders to vote for their candidate, and in the city, only 676 liverymen polled for Sir Henry Bankes.

It is confidently ſaid, the reply to a late publication from the weſt, was manufactured in the preſence of and under the immediate inſpection of a certain Dowager.

The Viceroy of a neighbouring kingdom has ſent over word, that unleſs his power is enlarged, he ſhall not be able to carry a ſingle point the enſuing winter; in conſequence of which, a privy councellor has been ſent over to him with ample powers for that purpoſe: For we are aſſured that the Duke of Leinſter, the Earl of Shannon, and the Speaker of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, have united their reſpective forces to oppoſe adminiſtration.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth, to ſupply the Ruſſian fleet with any aſſiſtance they may want, if they ſhould appear in ſight of that place.

Thurſday night the Coalheavers joined the rioters in Spittalfield, and did incredible damage to ſeveral of the maſter weavers, by deſtroying their looms and the work in them.

Extract of a letter from the Camp near Golar, Nov. 10.

"We have had ſeveral ſharp actions with the enemy, but one at Malwangle laſted ſix hours. We gave way three times, and ſallied as often. At laſt we drove the enemy off the field, but with the loſs of many brave officers. The ſervice here is very fatiguing, marching while in the heat of the ſun is inſupportable, at night rains, which are ſo exceſſive heavy, that the ſtanding waters are like ſmall ſeas, an enemy haraſſing us on the march with a numerous body of horſe, cutting off our baggage, oftentimes marching without tents, cover, three &c. for days. However, we bear it very cheerfully, and hope ſoon to make Hetder Alley pay for all."

The King of the Two Sicilies has marched a corps of 4000 infantry and 600 horſe into the Eccleſiaſtical State, in order to obviate any ill effects which might ariſe from reforming the ſociety of Jeſuits.

We hear that the Earl of Harcourt will go again as Ambaſſador to the court of France, and is to ſet out ſome time this month for Paris.

The Dragon, Haviland, from London to New-York, in going down the river, run on Cuckold's Point and bulged.

His Excellency Sir James Wright, miniſter to the Republick of Venice, when he a few days ſince arrived, has brought advices which it is ſaid will produce very ſalutary effects to this kingdom.

Several bets are already made on the return of L-- H---- to this kingdom; the odds are that he never viſits it again.

And it is now currently reported, that another N——n, who hath lately been the ſubject of a popular writer, will ſoon ſet out for the ſouth of France.

It is very confidently aſſerted, that General Paoli has got a penſion ſettled upon him by the government, of one thouſand pounds per annum.

Oct. 10. This day the Supporters of the Bill of Rights dined at the London tavern in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, for the firſt time this ſeaſon; Alderman Townſhend was in the chair, and a great number of the ſubſcribers attended; after dinner the Committee of Correſpondence and Contributions made their report of the tranſactions that occurred ſince the receſs of that ſociety.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated Oct. 9.

"We have two Ruſſian men of war at Spithead; one of them a large 74 gun ſhip. Several of the officers have been on ſhore; they are really clever ſightly men, conducting themſelves with an eaſy and genteel politeneſs: the account they give of their fleet is, that they were ſeparated from them in the North Sea in a hard gale of wind; that they conſiſted of fourteen ſail of the line, and upwards of twenty ſail of tranſports; that they expect them here, and we have been informed that they have been lately ſeen off North Yarmouth.

"Early on Saturday morning ſailed his Majeſty's frigate Aurora, with the Supervisors bound to the Eaſt Indies."

Oct. 12. It is reported, that a ſuppoſed defaulter has actually remitted near 300,000l. ſterling to be depoſited in ſome of the principal foreign banks in Europe.

On Sunday laſt Lord Holland went thro' Canterbury, and on Monday morning embarked for Dover on his paſſage to France.

Various are the reports at the Cocoa-tree and the Smyrna, concerning a *coalition*—but Foote ſays, they will all unite in one point, *fleecing the people.*

On Tueſday ſe'nnight the firſt diviſion of the Ruſſian fleet, conſiſting of ten ſhips, arrived in four days from the Secaw, of the Spurn Head, when the Commiſſaries ſent an expreſs to the Ruſſian miniſter, and went on board the Admiral's ſhip; Lieut. Dodgdale, with thirteen Pilots, alſo went on board to ſteer them up to Hull. Commodore Elphinſtone is expected here with a ſecond diviſion every hour.

After the buſineſs relating to the election of a Lord Mayor, was over at Guildhall on Tueſday evening Mr. Lovell came forward, and propoſed to the livery the following reſolutions which were unanimouſly agreed to, viz.

At the Guildhall London, 10th of October, 1769.
At a meeting of the livery of London, in Common Hall assembled.

Resolved, That the Lord Mayor be asked if his Lordship hath received any answer to the petition of the livery of London to his Majesty, which prayed for the redress of various grievances, the removal of evil counsellors, and the dissolution of the present Parliament.

Resolved, That the Lord Mayor be called upon to produce the letter which his Lordship received from Lord Holland, dated Holland-house Kensington, July the 9th, 1769.

Resolved, That Lord Holland was the pay-master whom we, the livery of London in our late petition to the throne for the redress of grievances, &c. affirmed to be the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Representatives to obtain, if possible, an honest proper and parliamentary enquiry into the conduct and accounts of Henry Lord Holland.

And, when it shall appear on such enquiry, that Henry Lord Holland has, by unnecessary delays, detained the public money for years in his hands, and appropriated the interest thereof to his own use, and has also, by various pretences, obtained repeated impediments to public justice, and, by various misrepresentations, induced our Sovereign to stay the legal proceedings against him, thereby endeavouring to lessen that respect that is due to his Majesty, and introduce a power superior to that of law, the use and disuse of which creates the distinction between monarchy and tyranny;

Resolved, That then it will become, in the highest degree, the duty of our Representatives in Parliament, to endeavour that Henry Lord Holland be IMPEACHED, that he may be an example to all future Ministers, and shew them how dangerous it is to enrich themselves with the public treasure, and sport with the rights of a free people.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered by the Town Clerk in the Record Books of this city, as part of the proceedings of the livery at the election of a Lord Mayor of this city for the year 1770; and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Sheriffs, be delivered to each of our Representatives in Parliament.

The Lord Mayor in his answer to the question of the livery, acknowledged the receipt of a letter from Lord Holland, and that the copy which appeared in the papers was a true one; but said he left it to Lord Holland to justify himself for having published his answer, and to reconcile it, if he could, with the character of a gentleman.

It is confidently said, that application will be made to the court of King's-bench on the first day of term, for a mandamus to stay the swearing in of Mr. Alderman Beckford as Lord-Mayor in consequence of which, the present Lord-Mayor must continue in his office, till the matter in dispute with regard to Mr. Beckford is settled.

On Sunday the 8th instant Lord Holland went through Canterbury, and on Monday embarked at Dover, on his passage to France.

A friend to justice says, to see the *defaulter of millions, defrauder of the poor soldier, the plunderer of the public treasure, the underminer of this country*, go off unpunished, after having had honours heaped upon him, during the course of his unfaithful services, as if, like *Manlius*, he had saved the capitol, or like another *Scipio*, drawn *Hanibal* from our gates, and subdued a rival *Carthage*, is an event of which no history can furnish an example.

A letter from York dated October 10, says, "We are informed that so great is the spirit of the freeholders in most parts of this county for the support of the rights of the electors of Great-Britain, in general, that they strive who shall be the foremost to sign the petition to be presented to his Majesty on that subject.—By the best accounts that have been received, there are 5000 who have already signed it; amongst whom, we are assured, that no less than 14 are Members of Parliament."

The augmentation of troops on the Irish establishment, which it is thought will meet with a warm opposition, is to amount to three thousand.

As there seems a probability in England, it is supposed that the Ministry have, under a different colour, proposed an augmentation in a neighbouring kingdom, from whence they may be soon transported in case of an emergency.

Extract of a letter from Exon, October 6.

"This day the county meeting came on, when Dr. Musgrave produced a petition, which was read aloud by Major Putt, of the eastern battalion of Militia, and was universally approved of. Mr. Serjeant Glynn Recorder of this city, spoke for near an hour, in the most spirited and Roman like manner, and was seconded by Dr. Musgrave. Lord Lisburn and Mr. Spooner, attended, and having opposed the petition, was answered alternately by the Doctor.——After the petition was approved of, (together with some spirited Instructions to the Knts, of the shire) Lord L——— went out at the back door, to avoid the populace; but being discovered, was pursued, hissed, and hooted at, from the Castle to the house he took refuge in.—Spooner, Esq; was served in the same manner. Counsellor Short spoke unpopularly, and was hissed and silenced. John Parker, Esq; our knight of the shire, behaved exceeding well on this occasion, by stepping forward, and offering his services to present the petition to his Majesty, in which he was seconded by a worthy Sheriff, Sir Thomas Ackland, and Sir John Rogers, Bart.——Mr. Serjeant Glynn made a motion, that the thanks of this county be presented to the worthy freeholders of Middlesex, for their steady attachment to the cause of Liberty, which was unamiously assented to, and the same is ordered to be advertised under the name of the Sheriff.

"The petition is now signing, and it is thought some thousand names will be to it by eleven o'clock this evening. It is computed there were at least 5000 freeholders assembled."

A letter from Lincolnshire, dated October 3 mentions, that the freeholders of that county are to meet soon to consider of a petition.

A letter from Derby, dated October 3, says, "At a numerous meeting of gentlemen and freeholders, a petition for this county and town was signed at Chesterfield yesterday; and I am told that the petition will be at Derby to-morrow."

Oct. 13. They write from Hull, that a number of British sailors have entered on board the Russian men of war lately arrived in the Humber.

It is said the Russian fleet have orders to rendezvous in the bay of Gibraltar, previous to their voyage up the Levant.

By a private letter from Madrid we are informed that the frequent return of couriers between that Court and Versailles gives rise to conjectures that matters of great importance are on the tapis.

A Rope maker in Rotherhithe, who used annually to export cordage, to the value of 5000l. sterling, to North America, has not, for the last two years, sent thither, to the amount of 500l. and there is reason to fear, this branch of trade, among many others, will be irrecoverably lost to Great Britain.

It is said that the celebrated historian, Mrs. Maccauley, is the writer of the letters sign'd *Junius*.

Oct. 14. *Yesterday morning, after Mr. Beckford had resolved to gratify the importunities of the Livery of London, he acquainted the deputation who waited upon him, that he would go down to Fonthill for a few days to settle his private affairs, that he should then have an opportunity of giving up his whole time to the execution of the important trust reposed in him by the city. Mr. Beckford after this withdrew for a few minutes, and returned with the following letter, which he requested the Sheriffs to deliver the present Lord Mayor.*

'My Lord Mayor, Oct 12, 1769.

'*I cannot resist the importunate request of my fellow citizens; their desires have overcome resolutions that I once tho't were fixed and determined.*

'*The feeble efforts of a worn-out man to serve them can never answer their sanguine expectations.*

'*I will do my best, and will sacrifice ease and retirement, the chief comforts of old age, to their wishes; I will accept the office of Lord Mayor.*

'*I shall hope for the assistance of your Lordship, and my brethren of the Court of Aldermen; the advantage and good effects of their advice were experienced on many occasions in my late Mayoralty, by your Lordship's*

'*Most obedient and faithful servant,*
WILLIAM BECKFORD.

The consequences of Dr. Musgrave's address are now variously talked of; however it is not to be doubted, if he holds fast his integrity, but the nation, into whose service he has enlisted himself, will strenuously support him against every attack that may be made on him by those whom he has pointed out as traitors to their country.

This morning at half an hour past one, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. Osborn, orace weaver, in Star-court, Butcher row, near Temple bar, which in a few hours consumed that and 24 dwelling houses, besides damaging many others.

The Devonshire petition *is very spirited, and contains the same prayer with that from the county of York*, a dissolution of the Parliament.

October 17. We are advised by letters from Leghorn, that there are no less than thirty-six Tunisian Corsairs actually now at sea, and that the Bey himself is making a cruize with some half gallies.

The Algerines have also eighteen large ships now at sea.

They write from the Hague, that the States General had come to a resolution to augment the land forces of the Republic to ninety battalions and seventy squadrons.

It is said, there is expected in the first packet from Germany, news that all Europe will shortly be engaged in a war, so that the M———y are not a little elated, as it will in a great measure abate the enquiry about domestic affairs.

It is said the Earl of Bute will set out to-morrow for France.

A report prevails at the West End of the town, that the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland is upon the eve of being vacated.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Salletine corsair, of 20 guns, had taken a rich French Guineaman, near Cape Finisterre, and carried her into Fedal.

A Gentleman just arrived from Nottingham, informs us, that the Petition now preparing at that place, sets forth in a very striking manner, the necessity of d——g the present P———t.

We are informed, that the King of France has given orders to the Commissioners of his dock yard at Brest, to build six bomb-vessels with the utmost expedition.

Gloucester Oct. 16. *Sir William Draper, K. B. has taken his passage in the Brice, Capt. Muir, of Bristol, for Charles-Town, South Carolina, which will sail in about three weeks time.*

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia) Nov. 16.

The ship some time ago mentioned to be ashore on the Capes, proves to be the Randolph, Andrew, from Bristol, bound to Maryland, with upwards of 100 convicts on board. The vessel is entirely lost, and great part of the cargo damaged, but all the crew saved.

BOSTON, *November* 30.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of a public character from this continent, resident in England, dated London, September 29, 1769.

—"It gives me great pleasure to hear that our people are steady in their resolution of non-importation, and in the promoting of industry among themselves. They will soon be sensible of the benefit of such conduct, tho' the acts should never be repealed to their full satisfaction For their earth and their sea, the true sources of wealth and plenty, will go on producing; and if they receive the annual increase, and do not waste it as heretofore in the gew-gaw of this country, but employ their spare time in manufacturing necessaries for themselves, they must soon be out of debt, they must be easy and comfortable in their circumstances, and even wealthy.——I have been told that in some of our country courts heretofore, there were every quarter several hundred actions of debt, in which the people were sued by shopkeepers for money due for British *goods* (as they are called, but in fact *evils*) What a loss of time this must occasion to the people, besides the expence! And how can freemen bear the tho't of subjecting themselves to the hazard of being depriv'd of their personal liberty at the caprice of every petty trader, for the paltry vanity of tricking out himself and family in the slimsey manufactures of Britain, when they might by their own industry and ingenuity, appear in good substantial honourable homespun! Could our folks but see what numbers of merchants, and even shopkeepers here, make great estates by American folly;——how many shops of A, B, C, and Co. with wares for *exportation to the colonies*, maintain, each shop, three or four partners and their families, every one with his country house and equipage, where they live like princes on the sweat of our brows; pretending indeed, sometimes, to wish well to our Privileges, but on the present important occasion, few of them affording us any assistance: I am persuaded that indignation would supply our want of prudence, we should disdain the thraldom we have so long been held in by this mischievous commerce; reject it for ever, and seek our resources where God and nature have plac'd them, *within ourselves*.

Your merchants on the other hand, have shewn a noble disinterestedness and love to their country, unexampled among traders in any other age or nation, and which does them infinite honour all over Europe. The corrupted part indeed of this people here can scarce believe such virtue possible.——But perseverance will convince them, that there is still in the world such a thing as public spirit.—I hope that if the oppressive acts are not repealed this winter, your stocks that us'd to be employed in the British trade, will be turned to the employment of manufacturers among yourselves: For notwithstanding the former general opinion that manufactures were impracticable in America, on account of the dearness of labour, experience shews, in the success of the manufactures of paper and stockings in Pennsylvania, and of womens shoes at Lynn in your province, that labour is only dear *from the want of* CONSTANT *employment*; (he who is often out of work, necessarily requires as much for the time he does work, as will maintain him when he does not work) & that where we do not *interrupt that employment* by importations, the cheapness of our provisions gives us such advantage over the manufacturers in Britain, that (especially in bulky goods, whose freight would be considerable) we may always underwork them."

Extract of a late letter from London.

"*The grand object of people here, at present, is the right of election, which they are determined to pursue firmly and regularly, without much noise or tumult, by petitioning, till they are thoroughly convinced that they can have no relief that way, after which, be assured, some step will be taken which will certainly produce the desired effect.*"

Dec. 4. *In Captain Watt, from Bristol a large quantity of glass and nails are arriv'd, ship'd by a ——— there on his own account, and consign'd here for sale.——It is hoped that at this time of general distress, the merchants of this town will take some spirited measures to prevent the trade's being ingross'd by foreigners. The great disadvantage of which must be obvious to every one, as we thereby suffer doubly. 1st. By counteracting the agreement of the merchants, and 2dly. By throwing the trade of the town into the hands of strangers. While we are loaded with the weight of heavy taxes, they run away with all the profits.*

An Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in a public Character in England, received by one of the last Vessels.

"THE Remonstrance against Governor BERNARD was a disagreeable Thing to the Ministry, and therefore was received with Coldness, like the Petition of the Livery of London.

I see your Oppression still goes on, which when the Parliament meets we must endeavour to get removed, though there must be some Spirit in opposing oppressive Measures, yet a steady even Opposition, is better than a rash furious one.—The Ministry have no Encouragement to continue the Officers with you, as the Duties do not pay the Charge, and I believe they see the Inexpediency of the Scheme.——Almost all our Nobility and Gentry are out of Town, even Lord Hillsborough is in Ireland, but is expected home soon.—Fear our Friends won't be in London till just before the Parliament meet.—I shall neglect no Opportunity to frustrate the Designs of G——r B——d, and promote a good Understanding between America and this Country, which are inseparable. A Spirit of Discontent rather increases than subsides, throughout the Kingdom, and one Article of Complaint pretty universally adopted, is AMERICAN GRIEVANCES."

The last advices from London assure us, the friends of Liberty increase and gain ground every day, and that it was thought by a steady perseverance, they will certainly gain their point.

By Capt. Valentine from Surrinam, we hear it has been sickly there, Capt. Seymore of New-York lost three of his hands, one of which was Mr. Benjamin Mountjoy, belonging to this Town.

By Capt. Hood a letter was received from Mr. Wilkes, acknowledging the receipt of two Turtles sent from this town by a number of gentlemen, in July last;—one of which weigh'd 45 the other 47lb. which added together makes 92lb. ——It is remarkable that the vessel in which they were sent had 45 days passage.

We hear that Mr. Nathaniel Rogers, trader in this town, expects to be Secretary of the province of New-Hampshire, in the room of the late Theodore Atkinson, Esq; so we see the latent views of this person's friendly letter to the public about a year ago——*Idle bread is the thing!*

The Snow Tristram, Capt. Shand of Providence, is arrived at Rhode-Island with goods.

At a general Town-Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Billerica, *lawfully assembled at the Meeting-House in said Town, on the 6th of* Sept. A. D. 1769.

VOTED and chose Mr. *Isaac Foster*, Capt. *Josiah Bowers*, and Mr. *Solomon Pollard*, to be a committee to take subscriptions of persons that will engage not to purchase any goods from those persons, that still continue to import goods from Great-Britain, contrary to the agreement of the merchants.

Attest. *Joshua Abbot*, Town-Clerk.

We are informed from good authority, that the American revenue collected in the last year upon ALL the acts of parliament

falls very considerably short of what the molasses or sugar all alone yielded in 1766. We mean exclusive of the great expence of the Commissioners, and the many appointments made under them, said to amount to more than 12,000l sterl. a year.

Oh! Sweet Saint Gyles's——
The Pensioner's Witchcraft,
P-tt-n's Fibbing,
B-rn--rd's Letters, and
H-lls-r-ugh's Policy, has made a fine Kettle of Fish of it. Trade, Commerce, and Confidence, all gone together;
Farewell good Old England.

PROSPERITY TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Dico tibi verum libertas Optima verum,
Nunquam servili sub nexu vivito Fili.
* H——b——n's History.

ANECDOTES *for the Amusement of the* CABAL

A B——rd R——m Soliloquy.

No—"NAY! then *Farewell!*
20. *I've touch'd* the *highest* Point of *all my greatness!*
I *haste* now to my *sitting*! I shall fall!
Like a *bright* Exhalation in the *Evening*!
And no Man *see me more.*"

NEW-PORT, December 4.

From Freetown, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, we hear that a child was lately born there, who, at the time of his birth, was uncle to ninety nine persons then living, and a few days after another child was born, to whom he was uncle, which completed the number of a hundred; and that the eldest brother of the first named child is now in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

Extract of a letter from London, October 4, 1769.

"*It is expected the Parliament will not meet till very late, and as there are many things that must engross their attention, we expect the American affairs will not be attended to, in such time as could be wished, so that if a repeal takes place, it will most likely interfere with the regular season of export; but at present it is difficult to form a proper judgment of matters. We wish reason and prudence may be the governing principles, as we think the present situation of things in general, is very critical.*"

In a letter from London, dated the 4th of October, it is said, "*The Russian fleet is in the Channel, and 'tis thought the French and Spaniards intend to oppose them; if they do, a war seems not far distant; most people here, as well as in France, are of the same opinion.*"

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, September 28.

"*This court has concluded a peace for a year with the Emperor of Morocco, made known by public edicts; several vessels are now preparing to proceed to Larache for grain, and as Barbary abounds with it, are apprehensive supplies from thence will affect our market, perhaps not so much as thought by the public, by reason Spain for some time has been at peace with the Emperor.*"

Captain Smith, from Newry, on the 11th of October, in Lat. 41, Lon. 39, met with a very hard gale of wind, which came on at S. E then shifted to N. W. and continued at the height about 4 hours, which laid his ship on her beam ends for a considerable time, shifted her bold, and stove some of her water casks; but by cutting away the mizenmast, she righted again, without receiving any other damage.

On the 31st of October last, Lieut. Goodacre, of the 9th Regiment, was shot through the Body at St. Augustine, in a Duel with a Gentleman from Pensacola, and died in a short Time after.

The public is cautioned to beware of counterfeit THREE POUNDS New Jersey Bills, dated April 16, 1769.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

Saturday last, one Benjamin Smith, was carted thro' this City, and afterwards received thirty-nine Lashes at the publick Whipping-Post, for stealing some Cloaths out of a Boat in the Harbour.——The same day, one Richard Ely, who was some Time ago carted, whipp'd, and banished the City, received the like Number of Lashes for returning from Banishment.

On Tuesday last, the Lord Hyde-Packet, Capt. Goddard, sailed with the Mail for Falmouth.

Judge Livingston was unanimously re-elected the 6th Inst. as Member for the Manor of Livingston.

On Sunday a Charity Sermon was preached at St. George's Chapel, and a handsome Collection made for the Benefit of the Charity-School in this City: And on Sunday next, a Sermon will be preached at St. Paul's, for the like laudable Purpose.

The same Afternoon a Sermon was preached and handsome Collections made for the Benefit of the Poor, at each of the Presbyterian Churches in this City.

Captain Lightburn, of the Sloop Betsy, in the Lat. 37, 49, Lon. 73, 54, spake the Snow Rebecca, Capt. Miller, from Madeira for Philadelphia.

On the 17th November, at 9 A. M. as he lay at Anchor in the Harbour of St. Thomas, he heard a great Rumbling, and immediately felt a great Shock; which made the Vessel tremble in such a Manner that it moved all the Cask in the Hold; it continued about 3 Minutes.

Capt. Geary, in the Hambrough Packet, brings Account of Commodore Lindsey's Arrival in Madeira, in October last, bound for the East-Indies, in the Frigate Stag, with the Quebec Frigate and Hawk Sloop. The Raven Frigate sail'd for Jamaica.

We hear from North-Carolina, that about the 3 or 4th of November, the General Assembly of that Colony met at Newbern, and two or 3 Days after, his Excellency William Tryon, Esq; the Governor, dissolved the Assembly, the Cause of which seems to be something he disapproved in the Management of their public Funds.

On Tuesday Evening arrived the Brig Sally, Capt. Solomon Townsend and the Sloop William, Capt. Reeves, from Quebec. The 5th Instant, in Lat. 40, 17, Lon. 66, 55, spoke a Brig, Capt. Peter Doliver from Gibraltar, bound to Cape Ann.

On Friday last, a Boy about 6 Years of Age, Son to one Brower of this City Carman, having taken about half a Tea Cup of Rum, soon after fell into Convulsion Fits, and notwithstanding all that could be done, died in about 12 Hours. It was immagined that the Child had, unkown to the Family, before got at and drank of the Rum Bottle; especially as a little Girl his Sister, had done the same, and was soon after in strong Convulsions, so that her Life was dispair'd of—but has since happy recover'd.

On Sunday last, a poor German, lately a Prisoner in the City Hall for Debt, being after Church in Conversation with one of his Neighbours, he suddenly fell down and expired immediately.

On Monday Night, the Wife of one Nicholas Beek, being in Company with several of her Neighbours, and having just drank some weak Toddy, she fell from her Seat in a Fit, and died in about an hour after.

On Monday Morning last was sent up to the New-Gaol of this City, for the Relief of the poor Prisoners by Capt. Francis Kossler, two Quarters of excellent Beef, which was equally divided among them: As it is a generous and laudable Example and worthy of Imitation, the Prisoners beg Leave in this public manner, to return Captain Kossler their most sincere Thanks for his Benevolence.

New-Gaol, December 13, 1769.

[☞ *The Pieces relating to the Emission of Paper Currency, and Supply of the Troops, came to Hand too late for this Week's Paper, but may be inserted in our next.*]

Custom House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Catherine, Cornwall; Brig Sally, Townsend; and Sloop William, Reeve, from Quebec; Bentham, Alberson, Philadelphia. Brig Hamburgh Packet, Geary, Madeira; Hibernia, Hayman, Belfast and St. Ubes. Ship Henry, Hunter, Londonderry. Snow Milton, Poole. New-Castle; Sloop Betsy, Lightbourn, St. Croix; Three Friends, Goldsmith, Halifax.

OUTWARD.

Brig Elizabeth, Deklyn, for Turks-Island; Hester, Stout, Galway. Sloop Polly, Houston; and Schooner Mary, M'Kaller, Coracoa. Sloop John, Anderson, St. Croix; Bentham, Alberson, Philadelphia. Ship Henry, Hunter, Londonderry. Schooner Neptune, Rathburn, N. Carolina.

CLEARED.

Ship Albany, Richards; New-York, Haight; and Dutchess of Gordon, L. Winn, to London. Sloop Betsy, Carpenter; Defiance, Warner; and Schooner Calypso, Taylor, Rhode-Island. Sloop Dispatch, Bean; and Schooner Friendship, Power, Virginia. Brig Friendship, Lewis, Antigua; Polly, Harriot, St. Thomas. Sloop Hannah, Gosligon, North-Carolina; Resolution, Hathaway, Nantucket; Liberty, Winslow, Pensacola; Dispatch, Montanye, Lisbon.

WANTED,

A Dog or two of the true Newfoundland breed, young, and of the largest Size; whoever has any to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to Mr. DEAS, facing Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern. Wanted also some Virginia Nightingales or other curious Birds. 6 6

ABEEL & BYVANCK,

Have for SALE,

THE very best of Sleds for two Horses, made in Esopus, and shod with Swedes Iron.
Excellent Albany Peas, for sowing or Families Use.
Nails, by the Cask or less Quantity. Also,
An Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware.
Skates,—German Steel, Refin'd Iron, Pots and Ketttles,
&c &c 6 9

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Master of the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Knowledge of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer, hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well recommended and are of unblemished Characters. 6 9

TEETH.

THERE are many erroneous operators for the teeth, who believe, and frankly confess the operation to be dangerous, yet dare to undertake it, particularly to fasten the teeth that are loose, to fill up the decay'd ones, and prevent them from aching any more, and to polish the same, and make them equal to the sound ones in strength, service, and sight:—But the daily, and just exclamations of those ladies and gentlemen, that have had the misfortune to suffer the most excruciating pains under such operators, and the exorbitant prices thereof, will sufficiently evince to the public, that all such operators are, in a word, worse than pick-pockets or thieves: For a person had much better loose a little money, or an handkerchief, than their teeth at any time; because the former will not do, and supply the many unspeakable utes and services of the latter; for many of those operators have, by their operations, spoiled the whole set of teeth. Teeth are not of that small importance that many imagine; the right eye or the right hand, is not of greater importance nor of more value to many than their teeth. The loss of the teeth may be, and are grievously lamented by those that have lost any, particularly for the following uses they were of, and for which uses they were intended by the maker of them; namely, to produce the essence of food to the palate, to receive and to remit at sundry times the air which is the pendulum of life, by which we move; which must work regularly, otherwise we are disordered, and sickness ensues; which is often the case when there is a gap in the teeth, because the air goes in and comes out too fast, which disorders the stomach. The loss of teeth are by none more miss'd than by orators, and public speakers and singers, for without the teeth we cannot speak articulately. The teeth likewise greatly beautify the lower part of the face, in keeping the cheeks and lips in their proper position; and oft times ladies in particular, are afraid and asham'd to speak and laugh in public, for fear of shewing their defects in their teeth, and speech: These truths none will gainsay. Since then from what is above mentioned, it is evident, that it is absolutely necessary for us to have the number of teeth which was given to us, which generally consists of 32, and to keep them as clean as a young child's, otherwise they disorder the stomach by the filth and scales contracted, and often causes a stinking breath, and the tooth-ach; and the same will, in that case, soon decay and be of none effect. Touching the whole of this operation, to prove that I do not want to impose on the public, I will not directly recommend myself, but refer those that are in want of an operator, to those that have honour'd me not only by employing me, but with their thanks and praises for the great benefit they receive from my operations, and the many honourable mouths I have had the honour to put in order, in supplying all defects touching the teeth, make a sufficient number to make me known to any lady or gentleman here, that stand in need of any operator, without particularly pointing out any of them; and therefore shall only add my due thanks to those ladies and gentlemen that have thus honoured me; and my name, and place of abode.

MICHAEL POREE,

6 9. In Broad-street near the Exchange.

THIS is to give Notice, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of James Holmes, Lumber Merchant, late of this City, deceas'd, to pay the same to the Subscribers; and also, all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Accounts by the 30th of this Instant, to us, who will attend at the Store House of the said James Holmes. 6 9

New-York 14th Dec. 1769. } ASHER HOLMES, and ELISHA LAURENS, } Adminish's.

* * * *The Evening will be ready to be sold by the Printer hereof,* OBSERVATIONS on Judge LIVINGSTON's ADDRESS *to the* HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY, *in Support of his Seat.*

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 26th Day of December next, on the Premises,

SQUIRE's POINT FORGE, situate in the province of New-Jersey, in the county of Sussex, on Musketcunetcung river, which affords great plenty of water in the driest seasons, which may be discovered by the number of water works erected thereon, perhaps not inferior to any in the province: There is on the premises, a large well built forge with three fires and one hammer, the walls laid in lime and sand; a good grist mill and saw mill joining one end of the forge dam, two coal houses, capable of containing several hundred loads of coal; a large framed dwelling house, two stories high, four rooms, and a large entry on the upper floor, completely finished, the lower story built of stone, with a cellar kitchen, store and other convenient cellars; a good pailed garden, stables, and a number of out houses for workmen,—about 1800 acres of land, great part of which is well timber'd, with sundry improvements thereon, in a thick inhabited healthy part of the country, not far distant from several furnaces. The works will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser, the whole being in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the conditions, at the time and place, where due attendance will be given. 6 9

New-Jersey, Nov. 20th, 1769.

The most violent

TOOTH-ACH,

Cured in a few Minutes, without Drawing,

[No Cure no Pay.]

BY a TINCTURE which gives immediate ease in the TOOTH-ACH, and cures all disorders in the mouth or gums, and in a few days using will fasten the teeth if ever so loose, and with a little continuance will perfectly cure the scurvy in the gums.

It likewise preserves the teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decaying from becoming worse, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, and causes a large discharge of all scorbutical humours lodged in the gums, which destroy the teeth.

By applying this tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all kinds of swellings in the cheek, or pain in the ear, and it is an absolute cure for the head ach, if ever so violent; and likewise cures the most violent rheumatic pains in any part of the body.

This valuable tincture is prepared and sold in bottles at one Dollar each, with particular directions for using it, at Mr. Davan's Breeches-maker, near the Fly-Market New-York, by Mr. Hamilton, Surgeon-Dentist and operator for the teeth, from London, who cleans and beautifies the teeth, and displaces all superfluous teeth and stumps with the greatest ease and safety, and makes and sets in artificial teeth from one single tooth to a whole set, in so nice a manner that they cannot be distinguished from natural; therefore those ladies and gentlemen who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth, have now an opportunity, of having natural and artificial put in with dispatch and secrecy, and in such a manner as to be of real use, ornament and service for many years, without giving the least pain to the patient, which is too often the case, owing to the want of judgment in the operator; and will set in artificial teeth at two Dollars a tooth, and cure the poor, afflicted with the tooth ach, gratis, every morning from eight to ten.

Ten Pistoles Reward.

LOST some Time last Spring, a middle sized plain Gold Watch, capp'd and jewel'd, with an enamel Dial-plate; Maker's Name Andrew Dickie, London, No. 1992. And a red Cornelian Seal with a Coat of Arms, neatly set in Gold. Whoever brings the above described Watch to Thomas Gordon, Watch-maker, in Hanover-Square, New-York, shall receive Ten Pistoles Reward.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Also last Wednesday or Thursday, a middle sized Silver Watch, with a Silver Dial-plate, and Day of the Month on the Name Piece; Maker's Name M. Dexter, London; with a white Cornelian Seal, set in Gold, the Impression a Coat of Arms (a Lion in the Field, with three Hands) Crest, a Hand, and Motto *sto Codo, fide et Armis.* Whoever brings the above mentioned Watch and Seal, to Thomas Gordon, shall receive Three Pounds Reward. 6 9

STOLEN out of the pasture of Abraham Miller in Rye, on Sunday night last, a brown horse about fourteen and an half hands high, has a small star on his forehead, paces and trots well, his near hip something fallen lower than the other; was smooth shod with old shoes before. Any person that will secure the person that took him, and said horse, so as the owner may have him again, shall have 3 Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

Dec. 9, 1769. ABRAHAM MILLER.

The Method used in French Flanders,
Of raising and preparing

FINE FLAX,

For making the finest of
Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks and Laces
(Lately discovered in Great Britain,
and much encouraged there)

BEING the most profitable article of agriculture that ever was produced in any country, both as it is a certain and inexhaustable source of wealth to the farmer, and of national advantage,—is recommended in the strongest manner, to the notice and trial of the gentleman and farmers in North America,—at first to make experiments by small quantities, and when they have acquired the art of proper management, it is supposed the great profits alone, will be a sufficient inducement to increase the quantity; and tho' the process requires great care, and is tedious and troublesome, yet the prodigious advantages will make ample compensation,—the flax when properly managed and of the best kind, being worth in Flanders 6s. sterling a pound, in the stalks, and when spun, from 16s. to £.5 sterling a pound; so that one good crop is worth more than the value of the ground it grows on. In Great Britain the most difficult circumstance that attends raising this flax, is the want of brush to cover it on the ground where it grows. But the great plenty of brush in America, entirely prevents this difficulty, and there is the strongest inducements for every one who has opportunity, at least to make the experiment.

[☞ *The whole process of raising and managing this flax is inserted in Freeman's New-York Almanack for the year 1770.*]

POET'S CORNER.

A RHAPSODY on RUM.

GREAT spirit, hail! confusion's angry fire,
And, like thy parent Bacchus, born of fire;
The jail's decoy, the greedy merchant's lure,
Disease of money, but reflection's cure.
We owe, great *dram!* the trembling hand to thee,
The heart-strong purpose, and the feeble knee;
The loss of honour, and the cause of wrong,
The brain enchanted, and the faultering tongue;
Whilst fancy flies before thee unconfin'd,
Thou leav'st disabled prudence far behind.
In thy pursuit our fields are left forlorn,
Whilst giant weeds oppress the pigmy corn;
Thou throw'st a mist before the farmer's eyes,
The plough grows idle, and the harvest dies.
By thee refresh'd no cruel north we fear,
'Tis ever warm and calm when thou art near;
On the bare earth for thee expos'd we lie,
And brave the malice of a frowning sky:
Like those that did in ancient times repent,
We sit in ashes, and our clothes are rent.
From thee a thousand flattering whims escape,
Like hasty births, that ne'er have perfect shape;
Thine ideots seem in gay delusion fair,
But born in flame they soon expire in air.
O grand deluder! such thy charming art,
'Twere good we ne'er should meet, or ne'er should part;
Ever abscond, or ever tend our call,
Leave us our sense entire, or none at all.

The Three Witches at the Jubilee Masquerade.

AN EPIGRAM.

BEHOLD the Witches three!
Who's she?—Who's she?—Who's she?—
'Tis *Pembroke, Payne*, and *Crewe*.
In ev'ry breast they raise strange storms;
More real sore'ry in those forms
Than any Shakespeare drew!

Stratford upon-Avon, Sept. 7. EXTEMPORE.

WANTED,

A Sober careful young Man, capable of a close Application to Business, to take the Charge of a Bar and Cellar in a Tavern; such a Person properly qualified, and that can produce a good Character, will meet with great Encouragement: For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer hereof.

Likewise, a Maid Servant, that can do all Kind of House-Work: A sober careful Person, will hear of a good Place by inquiring of the Printer. 5 8

EVERT BANCKER,

HAS for Sale (reasonable, for Cash) at his Store in Wall-Street, opposite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Assortment of GOODS;

COARSE, middling, blue, black, and scarlet cloth, rattenets, shalloons, durants, tammies, Irish cambiet, callimancos, checkt Barcelona, figured starrets, Prussian stripes; blue, black, and green hair plush, black velvet vest shapes, black, silk, worsted, cotton and thread hose; silk and worsted breeches patterns; black silk, and worsted mitts and gloves; worsted caps, English and Scotch oznaburgs brown Russia and white Irish sheeting, ¾, and yard wd. Irish linen, dowlas, garlicks, princes linen, tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple callico and printed linen; ¾, and yard wide lawn; best fine cambrick, good black taffety, black and green peelong, narrow bombazeen, black everlasting; brown buckram, fine twist, and buttons, silk knee garters; 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, fine and middling cotton check, cotton stripes, corded and figured dimothy, pistol lawn, table cloths, napkin and clouting diaper, blue and red spotted lawn handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; ribbons, sewing silk, white and coloured thread, shirt buttons, tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair cloth, shoemakers spinnel, best net twine, brass coffee pots, with three cocks; small chaffing-dishes, weavers brushes, white-wash brushes crutch brooms, hogs snouts, dusters, bounders, shoe and buckle brushes; square marble stones for hearths, jamb-tiles, iron backs, gutter skates, cloves, cinnamon, and sundry other goods; as also a second hand eight day clock, that keeps good time. 5—

MINSHALL, *Carver* and *Gilder*,

From LONDON, lives in Dock-Street,
Near opposite Bolton and Sigell's Tavern,

TAKES this Method of informing Ladies and Gentlemen, where they may have Carved Frames for Glasses, Picture Frames, Tables, Chairs, Girandoles, Chimney Pieces, Brackets, Candle Stands, Clock and Watch Cases, Bed and Window Cornicing: He makes Paper Ornaments for Ceilings and Stair Cases, in the present Mode. 5 8

PURSUANT to an Order made by the honourable Daniel Horsmanden, and Robert R. Livingston, Esqrs. Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York; on the Petition of Garret Barron, of the City of New-York, Trader, and Andrew Barron, of the County of Suffolk, Trader, one of his Creditors: Notice is hereby given, by the said petitioning Creditor, to all the Creditors of the said Garret Barron, to shew cause (if any they have) before the said Judges, on Tuesday the 19th Day of December, Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Chamber of his Honour the said Chief Justice Horsmanden, in Smith's-Street; why an Assignment should not be made of the Estate of the said Garret Barron, to the said Andrew Barron, for the Benefit of all the Creditors of the said Garret Barron, pursuant to the Prayer of the said Petition: And the said Garret Barron, be thereupon discharged, pursuant to the several Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, made and passed for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.——*Dated the 5th Day of December*, 1769.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing Office at the Exchange, at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or 6d. each single.

FREEMAN's NEW-YORK ALMANACK,

For the Year 1770,

CONTAINING

After the Preface,

1. AN *Explanation of the Almanack.*
2. *Eclipses Vulgar Notes, Aspects, &c.*
3. *Names and Characters of the Seven Planets, (so called) with their Stations and Periods of Revolution round the Sun.*
4. *Twelve Signs, with the Parts of the Body they are supposed to govern.*
5. *List of his Majesty's Forces in America and where Stationed.*
6. *Staff Officers.*
7. *Field ditto.*
8. *Admiralty Judges, their Salaries, Stations, Jurisdictions, and how paid.*
9. *List of his Majesty's Council, Assembly, Supreme and County Judges, and other Officers, & Meetings of the Proprietors, &c. in N. Jersey*
10. *Ephemeris of the Planets Motions.*
11. *The Bantam Cock, a humourous Piece.*
12. *Verses over the Months, a Father's Advice to his Son.*
13. *The Month Pages, each of which contains, 1st the Days of the Month, 2d, Days of the Week, 3d, Festivals, remarkable Days and Judgment of the Weather. 4. Moon's Place in the Signs. 5. Suns rising and setting. 6. Moons do. 7. Moons southing. 8. Times of High Water. 9. Age, Quartering, Full and Change of the Moon. 10. Aspects, select Sentences, &c.*
14. *Receipts, to destroy and rid Houses of Bugs, 2, to destroy Fleas, 3, to scare away Rats and Mice.*
15. *Method of raising Flax for fine Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, &c. one Crop of which Flax is of more Value than the Land it grows on.*
16. *Receipts, 1 to cure the Ulcer in the Lungs, 2 for the Gout, 3 for the Jaundice, 4, for a Consumption, or Cough, 5, for the Reumotism, 6, for making the Golden Balsam, with its admirable Virtues.*
17. *An Encomium on the Lawyers.*
18. *An excellent cheap and lasting Cement for broken Glass or China.*
19. *To make Train Oil answer as well as Linseed Oil, for House Painting, with a cheap Paint free from Duty.—To make Steel produce a abundance of Fire. To make Steel of Iron.*
20. *Turns of Fortune, a Tale.*
21. *None but the Guilty completely miserable, a Tale.*
22. *A Table to know the exact Number of Days, from any Day in one Month, to the same Day in any other Month with the Uses.*
23. *A Table shewing the Amount of Salaries, Wages or Interest for any Number of Days, at any Rate, with Examples.*
24. *Table of Coins as they pass in England and all the Colonies.*
    A new Regulation by the Chamber of Commerce.
25. *List of the Council, Assembly, Judges, City Officers in New-York, with the Officers in the Admiralty. Post-Office, Supreme & Chancery Courts, &c.*
26. *English Governors in America.*
27. *Supreme, County, and other Courts, in N. York, New-Jersey Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island.*
28. *Tide Table, Table of Daily Expence.*
29. *Interest Table.*
30. *A complete Table of Roads, with the Miles summed up, and the Rates of Postage to all Places where Posts are established.*
31. *Laws of the Post-Office,*
32. *Stages to Philadelphia, &c. and the Rates.*
33. *Quakers General Meetings.*
34. *Names of the Packet Boats.*

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,
A
DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED
On SATURDAY, the 30th Day of *August*, 1769,
AT THE
FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE,
IN
BEEKMAN'S PRECINCT, DUTCHES COUNTY,
In the Province of
NEW-YORK.
BY THE CELEBRATED
RACHEL WILSON,
(One of the People called QUAKERS)
To a numerous Audience of different Persuasions.

Taken in short Hand, from the Mouth of the Speaker, by one of the Audience.

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.——.

ALSO,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

SHRUB of the best Quality and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in Bottles, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's Wharf. 68—

WE hear some Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North-Britons, No. 50 and 51, for publishing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the King's Bench Prison in London.——Inquire at the Printing-Office.

For LONDON,
The SHIP
HOPE,
Benj. Davis, Commander;

TO sail with all possible Speed; She is a noted fast sailing Vessel; and has good Accommodations for Passengers. Has Part of her Freight already engaged:——For Freight or Passage, agree with Van Vleck and Company, or said Master.

PETER T. CURTENIUS.

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil,

Opposite the Oswego Market, has for Sale, the following Goods, which he will sell as cheap, for ready Cash, as he did before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths, of various Colours and Prices, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies and Calimancoes, Buckram, Buttons, sewing Silk, Twist and Mohair, blue and red Coating; Bath Coating for Surtout Coats, blue, red and Cloth coloured, six Quarter Naps, yard wide Forrest Knaps, Kersey, Penniston & Half-thicks, spotted Rugs, striped & rose Blankets, white, yellow, red, striped and flowered Flannels; red and blue Dussils, plain and spotted Swan-skin, Worsted Stockings, yd. and yd. and 3-8th Cotton Checks; Haerlem Stripes, Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Sheeting, German and Irish Dowlas, Oznabrigs, Clouting Diaper, Calicoes, cambricks and Lawns, Ribbons, Persians, Peelongs, Modes, black India Taffaty, Silk and Cotton Romalls, Bandanoes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed Linen Ditto, striped and plain broad Camblets, Irish Camblets, black Bombazine, best Irish Poplins of different Colours, three, four and six Thread Breeches Patterns; black Everlasting, broad black Russel, besides many other Articles in the Dry-Good Way.

Also, Best refined Bar-Iron, Anvils, Bick-Irons, Hammers and Sledges, Files and Rasps, German, blister'd and figure of 3 Steel, American faggot and blister'd do. Sheet-Iron, best Gun-Barrels and Locks, best Carpenters, Hand, Pannel, Tenon and Sash Saws, Mill and Cross-cut Ditto, Carpenters Bench and moulding Planes, Broad-axes, Adzes, Chisels, Hammers, Drawing-knives, Squares, Rules, Augers, and Gimblets, Brass Kettles, best double-gilt Pinchbeck Buckles, at prime Cost, Brass Candlesticks, Coffee-pots, and Coffee-Mills, Knives and Forks, Locks and Hinges, Spring Bolts, Frying-pans, Woolcards, &c. &c.

Likewise, Best Bohea Tea, Muscovado Sugar, French Cotton, genuine Haerlem Oyl, and Neurenburgh Salve, Dutch Folio and Quarto Bibles, Testaments, Psalm and other Dutch Books as usual.

Also, The following Goods made at the New-York Air Furnace, Pots, Kettles, Pye Pans, Dutch Ovens, plain and figured Chimney Backs, elegant Grates, or Bath Stoves, for burning Coals; square Iron Stoves for Work-shops or Ships Cabbins, perpetual Ovens, boiling Plates, Pot-ash Kettles, and Sugar boylers, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes for wooden or Iron Axel-trees, half Hundreds and smaller Weights, Forge Hammers, &c. Anvils, which have been found on Proof, to be superior to English Hammers, besides many other Articles in the cast Way, that may be made to any Pattern that shall be left at the Foundery, or at my House.

TO BE SOLD BY
HENRY WHITE,

At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between the Coffee-House and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass. 84

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

Has for Sale, at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manufactories,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a sufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, amongst the Goods are,

BEST beart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF; bohea and green teas, Russia duck, Drilling's, sheeting, diaper, &c. brown rolls, oznaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Silesias, napkining and clouting diaper and damasks, ditto table cloths, broad and pistol lawns, white calicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Persians, romalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of callicoes and English chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twist, lace, runs, wadlia, inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and coloured threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of buttons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dclaws; a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and wove children's, men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches pieces, muffatees, gloves &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Feerettings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps, snales feathers, flower and other millenary, in the last taste, with figur'd modes, peelongs sattins, farsenets, Persians, moles, linings, mantua lutestring, armazeen, taffaties; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing silks, mohair, scarf and twist of all sorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering and other Scotch goods & camblets, shalloons, stuffs, durants, &c. bearskins, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tunbridge wares, cruet frames, castors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.

A good assortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts, thicksets, fustians, jeans, pillows, &c.

Lately published and to be sold
At the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

THE TRIAL at large of Captain DANIEL DISNEY, For the barbarous and inhuman Assassination of THOMAS WALKER, Esq; of Montreal. In which the Circumstances of that most horrid Affair, are particularly enumerated, and from the exquisitely judicious Remarks of the Attorney General, at the opening of the Case, and on the Evidence given before the Court, the Reader is left in no Doubt as to the real Perpetrators of that execrable Fact.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—Numb. 1406.

[THURSDAY, December 14, 1769.]

LONDON, October 3.

To the Printer *of the* PUBLIC LEDGER.

The following is a genuine Letter, which has just been received from an Engliſh Dealer in the Hardware branch, a man of integrity and veracity at New-York; and as it contains matters of public concern, I flatter myſelf you will not refuſe it a place in your valuable Paper.

I am, Sir, &c.

An Enemy to Tyrants of all Denominations.

AS I expect you'll ſee my name in the public papers, I thought proper to ſend you a true and impartial account of all my trouble, from its firſt beginning with the Committee, on the arrival of your goods, which Mr. Copeſtakes came with.

I was ſent for by the Committee; on which I conſidered with myſelf and thought, as I had not ſigned their agreement, they could have nothing to do with me: Three days after, another ſhip arrived, in which I had a large quantity of fine cutlery and files; upon this, they ſent for me again, and I waited on them, and told them I had things in your box which had been ordered a long while ſince; on that account they gave leave I ſhould have that box, but my other goods they ſent into the ſtores. I told them, if the acts were not repeal-ed in three months, I would have them out, and leave the place: I knew if I had refuſed to have let them go to the ſtore, how ſoon a mob could be raiſed, as I have ſince fatally experienced.

On the 14th of July the ſhip Edward arrived, in which I had only 31l. 4s. commiſſion and all, in chapes and neceſſaries for carrying on my buſineſs; on the 17th I was ordered again to wait on the Committee; I attended them directly, and declared I could not poſſibly carry on my buſineſs without chapes, and ſhewed them ſome pinchbeck buckles, out of which I had been obliged to take the chapes, to put in ſilver ones. As they ſaw I was not willing to give up my goods to be ſtored, I was ſet upon by three of the Committee, who threatened me, and treated me in a moſt ſcurrilous manner. In conſequence of my knowing they acted contrary to law, I told the above three perſons, that I did not value either, or all of them, and retired.

On the 20th day of July an Advertiſement was publiſhed by them againſt me, which aſtoniſhed all my friends in the city. It contained ſuch falſhoods as I could not have thought would have entered the heart of man. Diſputes ran very high that evening; and, as I had ſome friends who took my part, they were afraid they ſhould not ſucceed: and therefore, to prejudice the people againſt me, cauſed ſeveral hundred hand-bills to be put under every door in and about town, directing every body to meet at the Liberty-pole, on the next evening at ſix o'clock, and there to conſult what death I ſhould die.

Alarmed at this, by the advice of ſome friends, on Friday noon, I got ſeveral hundred hand-bills printed, and diſperſed them in every place in the city, informing the public, I would give up my goods to be ſtored, if the Preſident of the Committee approved of this Advertiſement, and thought it would ſatisfy every body. On Friday evening great numbers of the mob aſſembled at the appointed place, when the Preſident went up to the Liberty-pole, and read one of them to the mob; but the three perſons before mentioned, ſaid my Advertiſement was not ſufficient, and nothing would do without I was brought up; however, I was determined not to go, as I had reaſon to apprehend the moſt alarming conſequences. Several merchants were deputed from the Liberty-pole to bring me there; I told them I was an Engliſhmen, and it ſhould never be ſaid I died like a dog; and as I had nothing but death before my eyes, I was determined to die in my own houſe.

By this time a part of the mob came to my door, to fetch me by force; and I every moment expected the whole body from the curſed Pole would join them. At this lucky inſtant, Major Pulline, of the 16th regiment, came to my houſe, and engaged to convey me to the Fort in ſafety. We paſſed about 400 of the mob without any hurt; but in my way to the Fort I had a ſtone thrown at me, which weighed four pounds, and which hit me on my right ſhoulder, and contuſed it; I was let blood ſoon after, and it was followed with no bad ſymptoms.

On my arrival at the Fort, the G—r ſeemed angry, and ſaid, Now I had given up my goods, I wanted his advice: I told him, I wanted him to protect my perſon only; he left me abbruptly in the Hall, and I ſaw him no more. That night I ſlept in the Fort; next morning, at eleven o'clock, I told his Secretary I ſhould be glad to be admitted to ſpeak to the G—r; he acquainted him with it, and brought me word I muſt go to Mr. John Cruger's, one of the Committee, at whoſe houſe I ſhould be ſafe: I told him that I did not chooſe to leave the Fort, as my life was in imminent danger.

During this time, I had deputations from the Liberty-pole to come up and aſk pardon of men that I never injured, or knew in my life; and finding I had nothing to expect from the G—r, and conſidering the money I had owing me here, I thought it beſt to ſubmit, and bow my neck to their Liberty-pole.

About one o'clock, the G—r ordered me, by his Steward, to leave the Fort immediately, as I had not followed his advice in going to Mr. John Cruger; though if I had attempted it, I believe I ſhould have been murdered in the ſtreet. in this ſituation, I was obliged to ſubmit, after a five days ſtay in the Fort. They offered me any number of merchants to protect me, if I choſe it: I told them, I would put my live in the hands of three or four, and with them, went and aſked pardon of the mobility, which I accordingly did and was moſt ignominiouſly treated.

Now it is reſolved, no one ſhall buy any thing of me; and though this affair has raiſed me many friends, yet they dare not come into my ſhop on this account, ſo I have nothing to expect here, and ſhall be a great loſer by my goods, a large quantity of which are in the ſtores, which if they lie long there, will ſpoil.

I ſhall be under neceſſity of leaving this place ſoon, my friends adviſing me to go to Jamaica, where, as I have ſuch a general aſſortment of goods, they ſay I muſt do very well; nay, that I ſhall do more there in one month, than I have ever done here in ſix; and it ſeems the climate, part of the year, is not hotter there than in this place.

I muſt not forget to tell you, of the great humanity and tenderneſs of the Mayor and Aldermen, when the mob came before my houſe; they ſtayed with my wife a long while, and exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, but could do nothing with ſuch a riotous multitude.

LONDON, September 7.

THE political ſuggeſtion at the court end of the town is now ripened into confidence, which, is that Lord Chatam will be *firſt* at *laſt*, notwithſtanding he was *behind before*.

Though we have before given an account of the accident a Breſcia by the blowing up of the powder Magazine, yet the following contains ſo many particulars of that affair, that we could not omit laying it before our readers.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept. 6.

"On the 18th of Auguſt, about eight in the morning, the lightening fell, at Breſcia, upon a Magazine, in which were about twelve thouſand rubbi of fine cannon powder, which was to have been ſent to Venice on the 5th of this month. This powder inſtantly took fire, and the exploſion was ſo great, that it overturned about a 6th part of the houſes in the town, and according to the beſt information we have hitherto been able to receive, buried near 3000 perſons under their ruins. Belonging to the above Magazine was a Tower built of large ſtones, which blew up at the ſame time, and falling like hail upon the churches, houſes, and other buildings, ſhattered them from the very roofs to the cellars; ſeveral other fragments of ſtones, launched horizontally, unroofed the houſes, piereed the walls, and beat down the moſt ſolid buildings. One of thoſe fragments driven by the violence of the ſhock to the diſtance of half a mile, there beat to pieces a houſe on which it fell, and buried five perſons under the ruin. In ſhort there is not ſo much as one edifice, which has not ſuffered more or leſs by this terrible event. All the ſtreets are covered with ruins of every ſort, and beſides the houſes beat down from top to bottom, upwards of 500 more threatening every moment to fall. The exploſion was ſo violent, that the ſtrongeſt faſtenings, at 18 miles diſtance, were forced open: Some pieces of ſtone carried ten miles, and a cannon, of twenty-five Cwt. driven two miles and a half. The fields near the Baſtion, on which the lightening fell are entirely burnt up, and covered with the ruins of the houſes beat down, which were driven there, trees torn up by the roots and ſhattered, mixt and with dead bodies, All the ſhops in the town were forced open by the violence of the ſhock, and many of the doors belonging to the houſes carryed up into the air and ſhattered to pieces. In ſhort, through the whole city, not one ſquare of glaſs remains unbroken. The damage as yet is eſtimated at four millions of Philippis; and the Government has appointed two thouſand men to clear away the ruins, and ſave, if poſſible, numbers of the unfortunate people, who lie almoſt entirely butyed beneath them, making the air reſound with the moſt horrible cries."

Sep. 18. Mr. Howard, Naval Officer at Harwich, is appointed Marſhal of the Vice Admiralty Court at Boſton in New-England.

Sept. 22. A petition, full of heavy complaints againſt a certain perſon, was delivered laſt Thurſday to his Majeſty by Dennys DeBerdt, Eſq; Agent for the houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſets-Bay.

Sept. 23. 'Tis ſaid that General Paoli ſupped on Thurſday night with the Earl of Rochford.

Yeſterday Henry Vanſittart, Eſq; and the two other Superintendants, going to India, ſet out for Portſmouth to embark on board the Aurora, Capt. Lee.

We hear there are great numbers of Scotch Officers on board the Ruſſian Armament; but that there is a great deficiency of ſailors, which it is thought will be ſupplied from England. It is ſaid that the above fleet are intended to winter in the Port of ſome Ally, and are not deſigned to go up to Conſtantinople till ſpring.

It is ſaid that there is a very ſkilful perſon in the marine department of France on board the French frigate in the Down, who is employ'd to make the moſt minute obſervations on the arrangement and various appointments of the Ruſſian fleet.

It is ſaid a new regulation, reſpecting the regimentals of ſubalterns, will take place throughout the army next year. They are to be entirely plain. This regulation is much wiſhed for, as the expence of regimentals lies certainly very heavy on thoſe of inferior rank in the army.

Sept. 25. On Thurſday laſt General Paoli viſited the Marquis of Rockinham, at his houſe in Groſvenorſquare.

Saturday morning ſeveral of the Nobility viſited General Paoli, at his apartments in Bond-ſtreet.

General Paoli's liveries are blue grey turned up with green, and laced with ſilver; the waiſtcoats green and laced. We are aſſured he is at preſent at a lodging houſe in old Bond-ſtreet. A jew merchant is with him, as his Agent and interpreter.

It is ſaid that a petition for Redreſs of grievances may ſhortly be expected from the free Burgeſſes of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

Alſo that the petitions from the Counties of Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Wiltſhire, will ſhortly be preſented, notwithſtanding all attempts to prevent the ſame.

Sept. 26. Saturday died, after having endured a bad ſtate of health for ſome time, and a very ſevere fit of illneſs the laſt fortnight, Doctor Peter Templeman, Secretary to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

Notwithſtanding the grievances complained of by the ſuperior council of Louiſiana againſt the Spaniſh governor, the council of ſtate has decided, that this colony ſhall remain under the government of his Catholick majeſty; and we learn from Madrid, that the behaviour of the Sieur Ulloa, as governor of Louiſiana, has met with the entire approbation of the king of Spain.

Letters from Cork adviſe, that orders have been received in that city, to ſupply the Ruſſian and Daniſh fleets with ſuch neceſſaries as they may want, if they ſhould happen to put in there. The fleet conſiſts of fifteen ſhips of the former and five of the latter nation, all capital ſhips.

We are aſſured, by the laſt letters from Leghorn, that a Neapolitan veſſel ſailed from that harbour with 24 Corſicans on board, who had collected the ſum of 20,000 piaſtres for the uſe of their friends, who yet bravely reſiſted the French in the mountains of Corſica, and continued to harraſs them, by frequent ſkirmiſhes with their advanced parties.

A perſon of quality, remarkable for his literary productions, obſerved in converſation, at the Cocoa-tree, a few mornings ago, that the people of England were always falling out of one fit of madneſs into another; that the paſſion for Mr. Wilkes had given place to the *Shakeſpearomania*; and that there was the greateſt reaſon to ſuppoſe, that diſtemper would ſubmit to the *Paoliania*.

By private letters from Kilkenny we learn, that the perſon who was lately killed in a duel in Dunmore-Park, was J——s A———r, Eſq; who has had, for many years, various diſputes with the family of F———, relating to elections. He has left 400l. a year in his will to any gentleman who will oppoſe the intereſt of that family in the county. The Gentleman whom he fought with, is eſteemed a man of uncommon abilities, and lately made a great figure in the moſt reſpectable Aſſembly of a neighbouring kingdom.

WARSAW, September 6.

It is aſſerted that the Ruſſians have attacked and defeated Prince Martin Lubomirſki, near Lemberg,

and taken all his artillery and baggage. Thorn is entirely ſurrounded by the Confederates. The courſe of our poſt is yet interrupted.

Cadiz, Sept. 12. The Engliſh man of war the Jerſey, commanded by Commodore Spry, and the Carisfort and Otter frigates, anchored in our Bay ſome time ago, coming from the Mediterranean; the Swan, another Engliſh man of war, came there likewiſe the 27th ult. and ſailed again the 31ſt with the Carisfort and Otter. It is ſaid that theſe ſhips are gone to cruiſe upon the coaſt of Barbary againſt the Sallee rovers, who have plundered ſome Engliſh ſhips.

Paris, Sept. 14. Yeſterday was publiſhed here an Arret of the king's council of ſtate, dated 6th inſtant, ſetting forth the regulation of the commerce to the Eaſt-Indies. This Arret ſerves for an explanation of that of the 13th of Auguſt, which ſuſpended the trade of the Eaſt India Company, and permitted all the king's ſubjects to engage in it. It contains eleven articles, the 9th of which is the moſt intereſting, and imports that all goods brought from the Eaſt-India and China, ſhall be ſubject to a duty of five per cent. upon the value of them, in France, on their being brought into this kingdom, and the goods brought from the Iſles of France and Bourbon to a duty of three per cent. upon their importation. All goods brought from beyond the Cape of Good Hope are to be landed at Port l'Orient only, and depoſited in proper magazines there.

Leghorn, Sept 18. It is ſaid that the Grand Duke of Tuſcany will cede the ſtate of Sienna to the Pope, in order to indemnify his Holineſs for the loſs of Avignon and Venaſſin; in conſideration of which, it is affirmed, the King of France will give up to his Holineſs the iſland of Corſica.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 21. By acccounts from the army under Gen. Romanzow, the corps he detached towards Bender and Ozakow had plundered and ſet fire to Dubaſſari, and had brought away 1000 horſes and 1000 horned cattle. Some days after 3000 Coſſacks ſurpriſed the town of Gadſekigaſſan, ſet it on fire, put all the Turks they found there to the ſword, and ſet at Liberty ſixty-four Chriſtians, who had been carried into captivity by the Tartars. They took here 1000 black cattle, 5000 ſheep, 300 horſes, and a great quantity of tents and baggage. They afterwards plundered the environs of Oczakow, and defeated a body of Ottoman troops, who loſt 200 men in the action, beſides eight ſtandards, a number of horſes, and all their baggage.

Warſaw, Sept. 23. The Palatinate of Braclaw has been entirely ruined, in conſequence of the incurſions of the Tartars and Confederates, who, from the commencement of the campaign, have deſtroyed ſeven populous towns and a prodigious number of villages.

Berlin, Oct. 3. A courier is juſt arrived a Potzdam, from Warſaw, with the important news that the new Grand Vizir being willing to undertake a capital ſtroke, in order to make amends for the negligence of his predeceſſor, endeavoured to penetrate into Poland, in which attempt he was not only entirely vanquiſhed by the Ruſſians, but forced by a mutiny which was excited among the Janiſſaries, to retire to Bender, and abandon Choczim to the enemy, who took poſſeſſion of it the 18th of September, with all the artillery, magazines and ammunition.

Hague, Oct. 13. Advice is ſaid to have been received of a fourth battle between the Ruſſians and the Turks on the 20th of laſt month. This is looked upon as deciſive, having, it is ſaid, coſt the Turks upwards of 15,000 men. If this news ſhould prove true, the Porte will not be able to procure peace at a very cheap rate; as the Ruſſians will certainly expect to be paid for the expences they have been at.

Dr. Muſgrave's REPLY *to a Letter publiſhed in the News-Papers by the Chevalier* D'Eon.

THE Doctor in this Pamphlet, which is publiſhed for the Benefit of the Charity ſchool at Plymouth, ſays ——I ſhould not have thought it neceſſary to have replied to the Chevalier D'Eon, notwithſtanding his formal denial of the overtures referred to by me, if he had not, at the ſame time, inſinuated, that he had once before given a direct contradiction to this report, which, if true, would demonſtrate, that I had dealt inſincerely with the public, by reviving a ſtory, already diſavowed. On the contrary, if it never was diſavowed, but rather admitted to be true, the Chevalier will ſtand convicted of great diſingenuity, and muſt not always expect to be believed, even when he ſpeaks plain.

After examining ſeveral papers lately publiſhed relating to the matter in diſpute, Dr. Muſgrave proceeds thus:

The Chevalier never ſaid a truer word than that he cannot poſſibly be of any uſe to me in ſupport of my charge. I never indeed apprehended that he could, becauſe my charge is only againſt Lord Halifax, which, happily for me, does not depend upon his teſtimony.

But I will go further and ſay, that he cannot poſſibly be of any uſe, not only to me, but to any man in the kingdom. And therefore I know of nothing better, than, wherever his papers are, to ſend him after them.

With our own countrymen we cannot ſo eaſily part.—Not that I apprehend they have any immediate deſigns of leaving us. Their arrangements are ſeemingly too well taken, and the poſitive public declaration of the Chevalier D'Eon is enough to inſpire them with confidence, tho' ever ſo criminal. But time and change of circumſtances make an alteration in the ſentiments of private men, as well as in thoſe of a nation. For inſtance, there are few people who would not, ſix months ago, have rejoiced at hearing that ſome certain individuals had taken a final leave of their country, whereas now there is nothing contemplated with greater pleaſure, than their being reſident among us: The public now, inſtead of building a bridge, or making a road for them, would hang about their necks to detain them; and ſhould they go away without taking leave, the incivility would be greatly complained of, though they ſhould generouſly avoid putting the nation to any trouble or expence, in conveying them beyond ſea. If the public are thus changeable, is there any cruelty in ſuppoſing our great men may be equally ſo? Eſpecially ſince we find, that they are in no hurry to vindicate their characters, and that the meeting of parliament is actually put off, till the nights are almoſt at the longeſt.

After all, if theſe important papers are thus irrecoverably loſt, what ſatisfaction can the nation have for its moſt material injuries? This queſtion will, I doubt not, occur to every lover of his country, and therefore I will take the liberty, notwithſtanding my being a little obſcure practitioner in the country, of chalking out one ſcheme, to which, I think, no reaſonable or equitable objection can be made. The preposal, I hope, will be thought excuſable, at a time when the creatures of power tell us, with a ſort of inſolent triumph, that the inquiry is defeated, that nothing can now be done; and openly rejoice, not that their patrons are innocent, but merely that they are ſafe.

It is well known, in how precipitate a manner, the preliminaries of the peace were approved by the late Houſe of Commons; that the articles were not ſuffered to be debated one by one, notwithſtanding the great variety of matter that each of them afforded for diſcuſſion, and the evident impoſſibility, that country Gentlemen, or indeed any Gentlemen, could be previouſly acquainted with the ſeveral ties, dependencies, and relations of ſo many diſtant ſtates and colonies. Inſtead of this candid and ſober method, ſtrongly contended for by the minority, the Houſe cut ſhort all deliberation, and voted immediate approbation of the terms. What reaſon then can be alledged, why to precipitate a vote, carried by a majority that ſhut their ears againſt argument ſhould not immediately be reſcinded? After which the merits of the peace may be again brought upon the carpet, as new matter, not yet prejudged by Parliament.

For the reſcinding it, there is this further plea, that ſince that time reaſonable ground has appeared to imagine, that, however the vote was procured, the vitals of government, the very ſources of our political life were at that time poiſoned. It appears probable too, that formal proof of this was once offered and rejected; and that afterwards, the evidences and documents appealed to, in confirmation of it, having been in vain attempted by force, were ſurrendered by agreement. Is it poſſible for treaſon to ſmell ranker than this? And ſhall we ſuffer ſuſpected perſons to be protected in theſe circumſtances by an act of their own contrivance and ſuggeſtion? Shall the vote of approbation continue to operate in their favour, and ſhall the manifold grounds of ſuſpicion that have ariſen ſince, have no operation againſt them?

I know there are people of a deſponding character, ſo terrified at the ſuppoſed influence of the crown, and ſo diſguſted at ſome late tranſactions, as to take it for granted the parliament will paſs any vote a favourite ſhall dictate. But I, for my own part, am far from entertaining any ſuch idea. Great bodies of men may, and always will, have ſome obliquities in their conduct, but I will never believe, till experience convinces me, that, in ſo eſſential a point, they will ſwerve from the ſtrict line of juſtice. Becauſe a Gentleman enjoys a precarious place, from which he ſaves a few hundreds a year, muſt I therefore ſuppoſe, that he will attend to this paltry conſideration, when his much larger paternal poſſeſſions, and the intereſt of his whole poſterity are conſequentially at ſtake? If I am miſtaken; if we are really bound down in a chain, ſo rivetted with gold that nothing will undo it; if we muſt ſit ſtill with our arms folded, till our enemies have drawn their nets quite round us; adieu all courage, all hope, all endeavour; let us prepare ourſelves for the cataſtrophe; let us ſhut ourſelves up in our own houſes, to weep over our children, ſince nothing can avert the ruin that ſo evidently threatens us.

BOSTON, November 20.

We hear, that John Mein is appointed by the honourable commiſſioners, ſtationer to their board. It is ſomewhat curious to obſerve, how induſtrious theſe honourable gentleman have been, ever ſince there arrival, to *ingratiate* themſelves with the Americans——Every perſon that has rendered himſelf odious, in the ſight of all true lovers of their country, and been deſpiſed to the laſt degree, has become a favourite with them—The preſent may be conſidered as a ſtriking inſtance of this—A perſon, who, by his impertinent, groſly abuſive and falſe publications, became obnoxious to, and hated by, the inhabitants both of town and country, is, for this very reaſon, immediately provided for by them, as far as they were able——Ad—m—t—n at home could never carry on government upon ſuch principles; and we doubt not, they will diſapprove and reſent ſuch unaccountable conduct in their ſervants abroad. It has been all along ſaid, that this Mein was encouraged, if not aſſiſted, in his abuſive reflections by the well-beloved C—m—n—rs.

ANNOPOLIS, November 30.

We hear the Hon. the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly have reſolved to bring in a Bill for emitting Bills of Credit, on Loan, to the amount of 300,000 Dollars, in order to Supply this Province with a circulating Medium, at this Time much wanted.

To be ſold for READY MONEY,

By JOHN BEEKMAN,

A Parcel of very good old Madeira Wines, that coſt from 22, 24, to 28*l.* Sterling; ſome of it had been a Voyage to the Braſils. 3 6

New-York, November 20, 1769.

IF Elizabeth Craven, (who came from England to New-York, with Captain Matthew Norris and his Lady about the Year 1736,) or any of her Children be living, ſhe or they, on applying to Capt. I. L. Winn, will hear of ſomething advantageous. N. B. Capt. Winn, expects to ſail for England in fifteen Days from this Date. 3 6

HENRY REMSEN,

JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the moſt eaſy terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following aſſortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown and mix'd broad cloths in half pieces,	Whitechapel, common and darning needles
Blue cloth for womens wear,	Plain and figured ſilk mitts and gloves
Scarlet and blue ſilk and worſted cord for cloaks	Linen handkerchiefs
Blue and red ſtrouds	Links, buckles
Striped blankets	Thread, buttons, twiſt, ſilk, and hair
6-4 grey frizes	Fans and knee garters
Narrow frizes of all colours	Cotton romals
Plains and forreſt cloths	Girls and maids purple mitts
Fearnoughts of all colours	Womens black ſhammy mitt and gloves
Bearſkin and coating	Mens ſhammy gloves
Blue kerſey, ſhalloons	Mens ſingle and double ſtriped worſted caps
Everlaſtings, drawboys	Mens cotton German Town caps
Blue drab cloth	Mens grey ribb'd knit ſtockings
Figured Ermins,	Mens and womens worſted ſtockings
Durants and callimancoes	Ivory and horn combs
Iriſh and German linens	Ink powder
Printed and penciled furniture callicoes, and printed cottons	Black, crow, cloth and light coloured ſewing ſilk
Purple and other callicoes	Striped and figured ſtuffs and duroys
Fancy ground chintzes	Striped camblets
Iriſh ſheeting	Iriſh camblets
Three-quarter dowlas	Broad, blue, and brown camblets for cloaks
Black China taffaties	Serges or long ells
Narrow Perſians	Pillows and jeans
Peelongs and figured modes	beſt wool cards
Cambricks and lawns	Scotch ſnuff in bladders
Packet do.	Some felt hats and ſailor's caps.
Buckram	
Bedbunts and Flanders tick	
Cravats	
Manchester velvets	
Worſted pluſh	
Ribbons and gimps	
Quality and ſhoe binding	
Garter ing, tapes	

N. B. Ready money given for pot and pearl aſhes, and bees-wax. 92 5

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

To be SOLD, by

CHARLES M'EVERS,

A Large Aſſortment of Woollens and other Goods, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon.

Alſo, for Caſh only;

Engliſh Tea, by the Cheſt, Hoſe's and Briſtol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork——Ready Money given for *Pot* or *Pearl* Aſhes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N B. All Accounts ſtill depending with the Eſtate of James M'Evers deceaſed, will be put in Suit, if not ſhortly cloſed. 91—

The *NEW-YORK*

Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen RAGS, may be had of

JOH KEATIG,

Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;

ALL Perſons who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are deſired ſeriouſly to conſider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preſerving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwiſe uſeleſs; their ſaving of Rags is recommended, not ſo much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a triſle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is ſupplied with Rags, ſo as to enable us to make a ſufficient Quantity of Paper for our own Conſumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this ſingle Commodity, and when once ſent from hence, are entirely loſt to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money ſtill remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Perſons will be as careful as poſſible, in ſaving that, which it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

☞ All Perſons having Occaſion for Cartridge or Sheathing Paper, may be ſupplied, by giving Notice ſome ſhort Time before wanted.—And all Perſons who have fine white Rags, are earneſtly entreated to ſend them in, as we are prevented from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine Linen Rags.

New-York, November 16, 1769.

TAKEN or ſtolen out of the Slip at Coenties Market laſt Thurſday Night, an Albany Canoe of about 28 Foot long, and 36 Inches or better wide; ſhe was new laſt Spring: When taken away, ſhe had an Iron Bolt, Ring and Chain to her. All the Mark on her was G&C, with red Chalk, then hardly viſible. Any Perſon that will bring the ſaid Canoe to JAMES COBHAM, at the Dock near the Albany Pier, will be handſomely rewarded.

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,

AT the Corner, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs of all Sorts, 68—